SOME BYGONE STATESMEN. Cabinet Ministers and Senators

Whose Names Are Only Memories.

It is astonishing how few of our public men, says the Washington correspondent

of the Boston Evening Record, remain in public notice after they leave office and now easy it is for those who have held the highest positions to sink into obsen-

names were once on every tongue and now have passed entirely out of notice.

Very few of those who play a large part at the capital remain here after their day

is over. If they do it is to become almost forgotten. For Washington takes little interest in the worthies of yester-

cabinet officers, who are made and un-made by a stroke of a pen, not many of

them remain in Washington. Old High

McCulloch, Johnson's secretary of the treasury and again called to that post in

the dying weeks of the Arthur adminis-tration, lives a few miles out of the city,

and occasionally his benign face is seen

in his earriage about the street; but this is

not often. Richardson, whom Gen. Grant

made secretary of the treasury to please Mr. Boutwell when the latter was chosen

senator, is still on the court of claims,

where Gen. Grant placed him, and looks just as he did a dozen years ago. He is rich, has an elegant house, and his career

as head of a great department is almost forgotten. The same is a most identically true of Judge Harlan, head of the Ala-bama claims court, who was Mr. Lin-

coln's secretary of the interior, but has

almost disappeared from public view. Ex-Secretary Boutwell, three times of-

fered a cabinet position, which he accepted once to become head of the treas-

up department, practices law before the

departments, largely in commercial cases, and obtains large retainers as counsel for

foreign governments in the various inter-national arbitrations that are constantly

ternal revenue, congressman, secretary, and senator. He is writing his memoirs, which will be readable if he puts in them

half he knows. Another one of Grant's

cabinet is Ex-Postmaster General Cres

well, now a stout old party with long gray beard, but sill on the alert. Just

now he is finishing up his service as gov-

ernment counsel in the Alabama claims court, which has brought him in \$5,000

for several years. He is very rich and president of the of the banks here, which

got its start from General Grant's pat-

ronage while president.

But the most interesting of Grant's old secretaries are Belknap and Robeson, both of whost can be seen here any day

Belknap brandsome as of old, with his brown hair and beard growing white, while Robeson's grossness and coarse animalism marcases with the years, until the caricatures which appear in the illustrated papers do him no more than justices.

men all say that he is innocent and that

he took the blame and bore the obloquy

at the time in order to shield the reputa-

be to call for such a sacrifice can better be surmised than named. But it is

was more sinned against than sinning, and the man who reported the facts

against him in the house did so with the

knowledge that Belknap would receive

the humiliation in silence. Nor ought it

to be left unsaid that Gen, Grant, in say-

ing Belknap from impeachment by ac-

cepting his resignation, did it not to save a guilty man, but to hide a story the pity

of which none appreciate save those who

know how it all was. Belknap and

Robeson to the common mind are asso-

ciated, but they are men of different mold. The latter I see nearly every day

driving about in an old phaeton, heavy-

fleshed and carcless. Conceded to be

rich, able and ambitious, he is most se-verely let alone. For his downfail, like

that of Keifer, was complete.

Horatio King, of Maine, who began life

publishing a weekly newspaper in company with Hannibal Hamilin, was post

months of Buchanan's administration

He is a spare, thin old man, who has a

wonderful memory for historical details

and delights in reading papers before lit-erary clubs, of which there are legion in

this city. These are the only ex-enbinet officers who live here, unless there is

added ex-Secretary Chandler, who has returned here this winter. He, too, is a

disappointed man, whose apples have turned to ashes in his hands. His friends teil me that his days of activity are over

and his physicians say that it is only by

quiet that he can live. Yulee, who was a senator from Florida

before the war and went out with his state, lives in a handsome new house on

Connecticut avenue and is devoted to so

ciety. He is very rich and apparently takes no interest in polities. An ode character is "Extra Billy" Smith, of Vir

ginia, now eighty-eight years old-white headed, but active and slert. His politi

cal life dates back fifty years. He took

als seat in congress nearly forty-five years ago. He was in congress, ten years, twice governor of Virginia, once before

went out of the Union and again

acting in that capacity when the rebellion collapsed. He is in his element when telling his experiences and can always be found at presidential re-

ptions. His title of "Extra"dates ba

half a centudy, when he was detected in charging the state more mileage than he

was entitled to, but it never seemed to diminish his popularity. His greatest feat in congress was on Christmas day,

1859, during the great contest over the speakership, when John Sherman was de-feated. Tha Clay he occupied the floor

all day, speaking against time and re-freshing him all faron a small cup which a page kept well filled in his desk.

The Railroad Commission.

As to the visit of the state board of

commissioners to Holdrege, we can bring

plenty of witnesses to prove that they came in a grand special car in company

with some of the railroad officials. That no man in town knew of their intended

that the royal trio were not in town over one hour, and during that time they were pleasure riding at a salary of \$2,000, in place of visiting the business men and inquiring into their grievances. Now in

view of the salary that these men re-ceive, and in view of the fact that they

are the creation of a state legislature in

direct opposition to, and in the face of an

overwhelming vote of the people against

the commission system, we taink they certainly owe the people more than a

rapid passage through the state in a pail ace car. What is their great hurry? Why not let the citizens of the various

cities and towns know a week before-hand that they will arrive at a certan-

time and remain long enough to learn something of the situation? Why not? something of the situation? Why not? We are sure the people are not afraid of

master general during the

How close

The country is full of men whose

things against her.

Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Braises, etc., etc. s, Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Sole Proprietor



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rgraduate of two Madical Colleges, has been longer in the approal treatment of Concount, Newvors, Sare Merry papers show and all old residents know.

Nervous Prostration. Debility. Mental and
Physical Weakness: Mercurial and olher Affec-lions of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning. old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with Old Sores and others, and the principles, safety, Privately, Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indispence, which produce some of the following educate hereuness, debility, dimense of alghi-knowing educate hereuness, debility, dimense of alghi-knowing educate hereuness, debility, dimense of alghi-knowing educate hereuness, confusion of ideas, educated and algorithm of the society of females, confusion of ideas, educated and algorithm of the society of females, confusion of ideas, educated in the society of the society o A Positive Written Guarantee given in every ca-

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

## DR. HAIR'S Asthma Cure.

emirely weel, and not even a symptom of the
disease has appeared.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Richland, Iowa, writes,
Nov. 30, 1883: I have been afficied with Hay
Fever and Asthma since 1859. I followed your
directions and am happy to say that I never
slept better in my life. I am rhad that I am
among the many who can speak so favorably of
your remedies.

A valuable 64 page treatise containing similar
troof from every state in the U. S. Canada and proof from every state in the U. S., Canada and Great Britain, will be mailed upon application

Any druggist not having it in stock will pro-



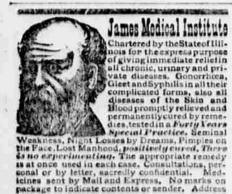
sands of cases of the worst kind and of for have been cured. Indeed, so atrong is my falt leasy, that I will send TWO HOTELES FREE with a VALUABLETREATISE on this disease

POSITIVE circ. Patented Octo-circ. Patented Octo-box will cure

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies

sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspep-sia by destroying the coatings of the stomaca. Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on for circular. P. O. Box 1533.

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DR. JAMES, No. 204Washington St., Chicago, Ill. NEBRASKA CULTIVATOR AND HOUSE-

## A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

## A SCOUT WHO WAS A TERROR

Recollections of the Federal Scout, Ligut.

His Reckless Raiding - Startling Movements in and out of the Confederate Lines.

The most daring scout and raider who operated from the river towns of Mississippi and Louisiana, which were garrisoned by federal troops after the fall of Vicksburg, was one Lieut Earle, an Irishman, Wm. B. Field, of Natchez, Miss, gives his recollections in the Philadelphia Times, of Earle, as follows: Earle made himself a terror to the residents of East and West Baton Rouge parishes in Louisianz, and when his mission thereabouts, whatever it may have been, was accomplished, he passed up the river with his band of forty or fifty men to Natchez. His reputation had preceded him and the hapless country people trembled. Active, restless, bold and cruel, Earle was ever in the saddle or planning some fresh incursion. His band committed so many outrages of a character utterly at variance with all usages of civilized warfare, that it was determined by the nearest confederate cavalry commander, Gen. Wirt Adams, o detail a special scouting party to look after him.

As commander of this party Gen. Adams selected Lieut B. B. Paddock, a Wisconsin man, who came south shortly before the opening of hostilities, and who had proved himself a good and enter-prising soldier. He was permitted to se-lect his men, to the number of eighteen or twenty, and his only orders were to put a stop to Earle's depredations. To this end Paddock selected the village of Fayette, twenty-six miles from Natchez,

as his base of operations. This little town was the center of a cultivated and wealthy community of planters' families, almost every one of which was represented in the confederate army. The gray uniforms of the scouts proved a talisman which opened every hospitable door to its wonvers and, being chiefly young men, youths of gentle birth, it is not surprising that they should have been tempted for a time to lose sight of their appointed mis-sion and yield themselves willingly to the unwonted pleasures of society. RECEIVING TIDINGS FROM EARLE.

As a check to these gay revelings came the tidings from below that Earle had been out on a foray from Natchez. A lady whose son was in General Lee's army acted as distributer of letters from absent confederate soldiers to their home people and usually contrived to smuggle through the federal lines such as were to charge of those to be forwarded to the armies. Lieutenant Earle visited this lady's residence one night, under guid-ance of a negro, roused the sleeping family by forcing a clamorous entrance, seized with his own hands this gentle woman in her night attire and roughly bound her to a bed-post. Meantime his band ransacked the house and appropriated to their own use whatever unconsidered trifles they fancied. The gallant lieutenant, after securing his victim as described and treating her to many threats, gathered together everything in the way of letters or written papers be This invaluable specific readily and permanently cures all kinds of Asthma. The most obstinate and long standing cases yield promptly to its wonderful curing properties. It is known throughout the world for its unrivaled could lay hands upon, hastily decamped and re-entered the federal lines before efficacy.

J. L. CALDWELL, city of Lincoln, Neb., writes,
Jan. 25, 1884: Since using Dr. Hair's Asthma
Curre, for more than one year, my wife has been entirely well, and not even a symptom of the disease has appeared.

WILLIAM RENKETT Richland Lova writes

WILLIAM RENKETT Richland Lova writes

WILLIAM RENKETT Richland Lova writes A single example only is given, as ex-planatory of the anxiety manifested by

AFTER THE DARING LEADER To horse was now the word and Paddock's scouts, armed with double shotguns and army revolvers, went seriously to work. Every road leading out of Natchez was picketed by the federal cavalry and many a dash was made to carry off the videttes by the active scouts. Five of us rode leisurely up one winter afternoon until within a hundred pages of the post, where we were within full view of the two members of the Second New Jersey eavalry then or duty as videttes. Off to the right, out of the road, the writer saw an officer m blue riding a magnificent chestnut horse and in utter ignorance of our presence. Fired with a desire to possess the noble anima! I beck-oned to a comrade and endeavored to get between the officer and the pickets This was all but accomplished when Drake, who accompanied me, but who had not perceived what I was after, suddenly cried out: "Yonder goes a d-d Yankee!" The officer heard and a few long leaps of his grand charger quickly put him within his lines. However, we charged the obtuse videttes and took them

A DUTCAMMN'S NARROW ESCAPE. Billy Smith shouted "Surrender!" as he seized the nearest man's carbine. "Ugh! Ugh!" was all the answer, while the soldier tightly gripped his gun. There was no time to parley and Smith was about to shoot, when the second vidette, who had yielded on demand, exclaimed: "Don't shoot him; he's nothin' but a d—d Dutchman and don't understand a word you say." The carbine was wrenched from the d-d D.'s hand and the two captives quickly sent to the rear under the escort of one man, while the remaining four of us turned to receive the charge of the reserve picket with a volley of buckshot. This checked their assault, and, as darkness fell, we rode away unharmed. After the surrender of the Second New Jersey cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Yorke commanding, was sta-tioned in Rodney, on the river. Here the writer made the acquaintance of a number of officers and Captain Minden (Tom Drake's "d-d Yankee") showed him the coveted chestnut horse.

This regiment for some reason was held in small esteem by the scouts and we feared not to tackle its detachments at great odds. But the Fourth Illinois, which was relieved by the former command, was made of sterner stuff. Three or four of us dared not recklessly charge a dozen of them, and in all our dealings with these fellows discretion was rarely ignored. When they gave chase they followed with the swiftness and tenacity of the hound, and, when a squad of them did run from us, 'twas only because there was no alternative. Driving in their pickets and capturing the outposts was our chief pastime while watching to en-counter Earle and this finally became so annoving that the Federal commander in Natchez concluded to put a stop to it. With this end in view a regiment of negro infantry would occasionally be marched quietly out at night and stationed in ambush on some road beyond the

vidette post. One day a single scout was approaching the lines. As he entered a deep cut, where the road passed between two banks a negro who knew him sprang out and seizing his bridle waved him back. The warning was almost too late, As the horse wheeled ye hundred black faces were above the bushes and five hundred gleaming muskets were leveled on the solitary rider. To surrender to these solitary rider. To surrender to these troops was death! To flee and leave the friendly negro to their battled rage was infamy! An extended hand, a quick spring and the scout and his preserver rode of unscathed amidst the whistling

transport would bear him up and down the river. Landing where he wished and spreading swift have as he rode, the months ago relative to the conduct of her spreading swift havoe as he rote, the
ever-present sable guide would enable
him to evade all pursuit and buffle every
attempt to cut him off. Perhaps the following night would find him ready for a
arid fifty miles away.

Thus weeks passed and Paddock had
withdrawn to Fayette for needed rest to

man and horses. His band was distribu-ted a mong the hospitable mansions around and a picket left below, riding headlong into the village at dusk, found only Sergeant Smith to whom to report the approach of Earle's raders. Ordering him to gather with all haste the scattered men Smith mounted his black stal-lion. Moro, and gun in hand calmly awaited the coming of the foe.

EARLE MEETS HIS PATE. Presently through the gloom he heard be tramp of hoofs and at length could ainly discern the outline of men and orses. When they had advanced within thirty paces he cried, "halt!" 'Charge!" was the response from their leader and Smith's heavy deer gan roared and the rushing column halted. Lieutenant Earle had fallen from his horse. Two buckshot had entered his face, one his shoulder and one his breast. Two of his n were killed and several wounded. Earle was carried into the nearest house and a carriage and horses were prepared to remove him to Natchez. He refused to be taken, and, telling his men he was ng, ordered them to leave him and return within the federal lines at once This they did, and when Paddock, with such of the scouts as he had colected, arrived it was too late for pursuit. Earle was taken next morning to a gentleman's house twelve miles away, where he died of his wounds on the third day. He was buried in the "Red Lick" churchyard, in Jefferson county, Mississippi, and there his remains still rest unless exhumed by agents of the government for interment in some national cemetery.

### WINTER FURS.

A Demand for Fur Trimmings-Bright Satin Linings.

In fors, the long, comfortable fur-lined cloaks again present themselves as securities against the cold blasts of winter. Many of these are lined with mink. The outside, where economy is concerned, should be of Licilienne or the American Duchesse satin. There is no economy in the plain black French silk that in one season assumes the fatal shiny gloss. It is a great mistake for those who practice economy through necessity to purchase cheap garments which are unmistakably stamped with their price and length of life no one would like to insure, and receive the attention accorded to a poor relation. It is wiser to economize in some thing else for the one-exceinat outside wrap with a long lease of fife.

Some of the new sealskin sneques are

forty-two inches in length; the fronts of one style extend nearly to the edge of the dress, the back fits closely over the tournure. Never has there been a greater display of fur trimmings. The more costly are the Hudson Bay sable and the Russian sable tails that form a fringe around the edge of the garment; there are also the fisher-tails and borders, then next in routine are the bands of silver fox, beaver, lynx, marten, blue fox, black monkey, cinnamon bear, Russian hare, blue lynx, chinchilla, Astrakhan, and other iurs. Some exceedingly rich dolmans and jackets, tight fitting, have fur bands all around them. These are made double-breasted and untrimmed except the large flat carved wood buttons. The finest fur wraps are mans and jackets, light fitting, have fur bands all around them. These are made double-breasted and untrimmed except the large flat carved wood buttons. The finest fur wraps are untrimmed. There are pretty coquettish caps and turbans of scalible, triumed with sharp bows of seal brown velvet, or war department. The western army a bird's head and pompon, or tufts of brilliant birds' wings. The shoulder capes of fur are not approved of on the score of health—in fact, are severely de-nounced by physicians and sensible peoperates. How close the tie must The furs for little children are seen in all qualities, from the pretty squirrel set to the most costly sealskin coats and cloaks, muffs and caps. Favorite sacques for the little ones are early gray krammon with caps and mulls to correspond. There are prefty white cony sets, but in the way of beauty chinehilla is unexceptionable. with its soit fleece and bright satin

## A FAMILY HISTORY.

Sad Outcome of the Wedded Life of a Once Captivating Opera Singer.

A Philadelphia special of January 2d says. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cambles parated after ten years of married life to-day, the former taking his little son. aged 7 years, and sending him to the home of his grandmother at Chestnut Hill. Mrs. Camblos has charge of her little daughter Marianna. Mr. Camblos ten years ago was a young, rich, and prosperous broker in this city. He woodd and won Lillian Conway, then at the height of her popularity as an actress, but 18 years of age, tall and cemmand ing in figure, with a handsome face, pretty eyes, and a sweet soprano voice. She retired from the stage after her marriage, and has not been before the public since that time except as a leading soprano in the Unitarian cleurch at Germantown Mr. and Mrs. Cam-blos have been living at Chestnut Hill for some years past until recently, when they rented a suite of rooms at No. 1104 Girard street. Mr. Camblos failed in business not long after his marriage and since that time has had a desk in the banking house of Winthrop & Percy Smith, and has kept his place in the board of brokers. Of late years the marriage, which gave so much promise of health, wealth, and happiness has not proved a pleasant one There has been a skeleton in the closet which both have tried to keep from the view of the public. Some months ago Mr. Camblos took a trip to Europe for his health. He returned about five or six weeks ago. Things have gone from bad to worse between the unhappy couple, and culminated on the last day of the old year in Mrs. Camblos ejecting hy force from her rooms the sister of her husband who, it is alleged, came there and in sulted her, in the presence of Mr. That night she sang at midnight in Presbyterian church at Germantown by special request. Her beautiful voice was admired and highly commented upon by the large audience present, most of whom had gone especially to hear the

A few days age articles of separation were drawn up between Mrs. Camblos and her husband. Both have lawyers, which they have consulted from time to time. To day the wife notified him that she had borne with him long enough, and that her mind was made up to return to the stage. Mrs Camblos claims that her usband is insane from drink nearly al the time, is quarrelsome, petulent, and profane with herself and her children and that he left her without a cent of

A friend who knows some of the inside history of the married life of the couple, says that she disposed of her diamond bracelet some years ago to Banker Winthrop Smith for \$500, in order to raise funds. Her diamond engagement ring went for \$200, and a few days before last Christmas Mrs. Camblos was forced to procure a loan of \$200 on a thousand dollars' worth of furniture in a storage warehouse, part of which belonged to her sis-ter Minnie. Mrs. Camblos was seen this evening. She declined to say other than that Mr. Camblos had gone away with her boy and placed him with his grand-mother, and that she was determined to But Earle's depredation continued. During the hours of darkness he would sally forth and spread consternation throughout a whole neighborhood. Ere the sun rose his blow had fallen and he was safe within the lines. One tight a special solution of the sun rose his blow had fallen and he was safe within the lines. One tight a special makes serious charges against his lines. was safe within the lines. One night a stood, makes serious charges against his them.

sister, his wife, and charged all sorts of

the Days When the Boys Went Soldiering in the Great

General Brisbin recently delivered an address before the Grand Army post at Valentine and a large audience. The Valentine Blade is publishing the lecture in installments and we extract the fol-

lowing from its last issue: lowing from its last issue:

"Everybody" said Gen. Brisbin, 'knows
Gen. Dick Oglesby, of Illinois. He was
one of the most prominent figures in the
great war. His first regiment was, I
think, the 8th Illinois infantry and Gen.
Dick, as he is now called, was
then a joily man, a good officer and had
a final lot of suckers in his regiment. One
day while down in Missouri, his drum
corps went out into the woods to practice
and while they were time and drumman. day. No ex-president lives here though General Grant planned to do so and bought a house, but was dragged off to New York to let his name be used in Wall street. As for former thinking of what a tine mess of they supposed, and just as they got to the edge of the camp, they saw the regiment filing out of the camp for dress pa-

going on. He is nearly sixty-eight years old, but his hair is not yet gray, and with his green bag in band he is as active an them.
"Fall in there and close up," shouted attorney as practices in town. No man knows more of the inside Washington turned them toward the parade ground history during the war and since, for he was here all the time from 1861 to 1877 as commissioner of in-Poor Dutchy was almost dead carrying

there safely and with the pig too. nots infantry that that evening Col. Dick

THE POWER OF PRAYER "I want," said General Brisbin, tell a little story about chaplains, for the benefit of my chaplain over there, (Dr. Lewis) who is a great preacher and strong in prayer. Many are the stories told of the prayers offered up for the union during the war, but I doubt if anything can beat the following:

While the army lay at Corinth, chaplain went on the line of battle with his regiment and began to pray. 'Oh, Lord show pity!

"On, Lord forgive!" Oh, Lord let a repentant rebel live. Just then a shell whistled over them and the chaplain added; Oh, no Lord, not unless they lay down their arms While he was concluding his closing prayer another shot came along and a prayer another shot came along up private in the ranks arose and holding up Lord, if that was a rebel shot send it up among the trees, but if it is a union shot let it come down among the enemy ker

A Tacoma, Wyoming territory, correspondent of the Cleveland Leader says: "At the rear of the house appeared a, to me, rare scene. Here stood acres of hopvines, wonderfully luxuriant in growth, and falling in rich brown festoons kemmed the clearing in. There were only two dwellings in sight. One of these stood across the river slightly ob-scured by mist. As everybody knows, the excessive dampness of the sound country is due to its position between the being able, as they roll inland, to sur-

General Brisbin's Reminiscences of War.

and while they were tiling and drumming away for dear life, along came a fat shote. The fifes died away, the rattle of the drums ceased and the corps dispersed to surround and eatch the pig. Only the dutch bass drummer was lett to pound away and keep up the noise, so as to drown the squeaks of the poor shote. It was soon over and noor piggy was dead was soon over and poor piggy was dead. How to get him into camp without being observed was the next question, and it was unanimously resolved that he should be put into the bass drum. The drum was unheaded and the pig stored away, and the big Dutch bass drummer took him up, drum and all, on his neek. The pig was heavy and as he lay at the bottom of the drum ac ted as a sort of lever on the strap and made it cut deep into the back of Dutchy's neck. Still Dutchy struggled along, keeping step as well as he could, and he would have for supper. The killing of the pig had taken up more time than

the adjutant to the drum corps and he the heavy pig, and he whishered to the drum major: 'Mine Got in him mel I cannot stood dis mooch longher.'

'You must,' said the drum major, and then bawled out: 'Close up there with the bass drum. Forward.' The poor Dutchman got on the parade line somehow, but not until the colonel had noticed him and thought he was drunk, as he staggered along under the heavy pig. Going up to the drum corps the colonel inquired in a voice of thunder: 'What is the matter with you, sir?' The Dutchman, who had great confidence in the good nature of is colonel, sided up to his horse and stretching up his neck as high as he could reach, said in a low voice: 'Mine Got, Kernol, der ish a big in der trum, a putiful big, und I yill sehend you der bestish quarder. Old Dick took in the situation in an instant and with a wink to the bass drummer, cried out: 'Sick, sir! Did you say you were sick? Why didn't you say so before? Here, adjutant, send this man to his quarters immediately, he is sick.' Dutchy took the hint and with a grateful look at the colonel, staggered off with his pig and his drum. As soon as he and get the strap out of the back of hi neck which had cut his head about half off. He tried hard to rub the crease out of his spinal column, and took his own time in reaching his quarters, but he got

There is a tradition in the old 8th Illi Oglesby had fresh pork for supper and I leave you all to surmise where it came

A Great Hop Field.

poles eighteen or twenty feet in height. From these masses of vines not a single hop had been picked this year, and they were now laden with scaly fruitage. From the leafy crown on each pole dripped a shower of glistening drops, producing all over the field a ringing pitput us they touched the ground, while above them, exhaled under the increasing heat of the sun, rose thin clouds of shining vapor. On every hand tall trees Great Sea and the Cascade mountains. The vapors exhaled from the ocean, not mount these mighty summits, are turned back, condensed, and precipitated to the earth in plentiful rains, fogs and

"I have said that from these sixty-three neres of hops not a bale has been mark-eted this year, nor will be, 'Why is that?' Simply because the price of hops this year at the picking season was too low to pay for harvesting. The owner had sunk several thousand dollars in the cultivation of his crop. The picking and caring would add several thousand more to the amount, and as he believed, from the tendency of the market, would pu nothing in his pocket. So he let the acrid fruit lang. Further long in the season it will fall to the ground and the money with it. Next spring both will be plowed under, the combination forming one of the most unique fertilizers ever employed. It turned out, however, when too late to harvest, that the market im proved a little, enough so that something like \$2,000 might have been put in band had the ingathering taken place. Last year's crop on these same acros sold for nearly \$14,000. From this statement he formed some idea of the loss sus-

tained the present season.

'The average yield of hops per aere in any of these extremely fertile valleys is any of these extremely fertile valleys is from 1800 to 2,000 pounds. In specially favored locations it mounts up to 3,000 pounds, while on thin soils it may drop to 1,000. Mr. Van Ogle has devoted eight years to the industry. During this time his success has been variable. From the five and one-half acres with which he be gan, his harvest was over six tons, which sold in New York at 25 cents a pound. That was and enormous profit. One year, through the loss of the vessel on which it HIF TE CHAEPSLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY

# The Fun of the Camp—Good Reading for the Boys.

# DEWEY & STONE'S

One of the Best and Largest Stocks in the U.S. to Select from.

No Stairs to Climb. Elegant Passenger Elevator

## M. BURKE & SONS. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

UNION STOCK YARDS, OMAHA, NEB.

REFERENCES:-Merchants and Farmers' Bank, David City, Neb.; Kearney National Bank, Kear ney, Neb.; Columbus State Bank, Columbus, Neb.; McDonald's Bank, North Platte, Neb. Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb. Will pay customers' draft with bill of lading attached, for two-thirds value of stock.

was shipped, his total crop found ready market in the straits of Juan de Fuca. powerful tonic must have been produced by that wholesale mingling of hops and salt. What better use could possibly have been made of the hop, outside of bread-making and medicinal In 1878 he came out with only \$1.50 to show for his own year's work. a year of very low prices. This season he has almost literally put his money in the ground. Still, taking the time together, the pursuit has brought him a lean profit of between \$19,000 and \$50, 000. It is believed and hoped by those who desire the best things for the territory that hop growing, now so widely carried on, is but an incidental industry and that it will give place in the near future to fruit culture as a leading pursuit of the Sound valley.

Decay of the Teeth.

The London Lancet quotes John Hunter's statement that the decay of teeth is a disease which seems to be 'peculiar to youth and middle age; the shedding teeth are as subject to it, if not more so, than those intended to last through life. and we soldom or ever see any person whose teeth begin to rot after the age of fifty years," and adds: "This last fact is notable. If a man can keep his teeth notable. If a man can keep his teeth until after middle age, he may generally count on keeping them to the end. There seems to be some reason for thinking that deeny of the teeth is commoner now than it used to be. Assuming this to be the fact, it would be intesting to inquire whether there is anything in our modern whether there is anything in our modern mode of life which has a tendency to cause the teeth to decay. The old-fashioned notion about eating sugar and neids and the like is exploded. Meanwhile it may be worth asking if want of vigor is not a cause of decay of the teeth, and if the want of vigor observable among certain classes of children and young per sons is not due to the increasingly artificial character of the lives the young lead; with diminution of fresh air and and exercise, and that aggravation of mental tasks and brain and nerve worry which characterizes the educationary and developmental stages of our modern fife.
The young people of America are particularly subject to decay of the teeth, and the young people of America are conspicuous for their advanced mental culture and the protective care bestowed upon them. They are fed and dressed ike adults, and they are 'forced' in an intellectual sense, to the serious depreciation of the organic material of which the human body with its brain and nerves is composed, and of the vital en ergy with which it ought to be endowed.

Frontier Idlers.

J. R. W. Hitchcock, in Outing for Jar. uary, says: I can imagine no life more ntterly blank than one of idleness in a lit-tle frontier settlement. Yet I have never ridden into a mining camp or cattle town without recognizing the lack-lustre gaze and slouchy pose of the confirmed loafer. Once at Ash Forks, a collection of dozen shanties west of Flagstaff the coatless ruflian who served a mockery of dinner brought me a glass of milk. had turned a little sour-no wonder, for in that desert land the sun beats down with a topical heat. Quite conscious of possible unpleasant consequences, I objected to my milk. The bearded waiter, arms akimbo, stared defaulty, then slouched to the door where sat the bulky landlord, and made known my com plaint. No less than four idlers followed that landlord to my table. The unfortu-nate glass of milk was passed in silence down the line. I feit the situation to be serious. "blanked if it ain't sour!" spoke at last the portly host, and every loafer echoed, "blanked if it ain't!" "blanked if we don't make that ranch man drink the milk!" was the verdict of Ganymede; and the four murmured, "blanked if we don't!" "An' ef he kicks, we'll hang him!" And echo answered.
"Cass us ef we won't!" That deranged
milk was the eyent of the day for six men. It furnished them material for thought and speech. Doubtless the matis treasured now as a precious

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## Railway Time Table

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time at the local decots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their dopot, corner of lith and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave ( , P depo) at 6:35—

8.7:35—5:30—8:40—5:50—8:10:30—11:30 a, m., 1:00

-1:20—1:50—11:20 p, m.

Leave transfer for Omaha a 7:12—6:415—9:35—

8:242—1:10:35—10:37—11:37 a, m.; 1:3—2:3—

8:247—3:350—3:37—4:37—5:40—6:35—1.20—7:53— H:32 p. m. CONNECTING LINES, Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluds:

Arrival and departure of trains from transfer depot at Council Bluds.

DEPART. CHICVGO & NORTHWESTERN.

DITS A. S. Mull and Express. 5:
12:40 P. M. Accommodation 4:
5:50 P. M. Express. 9:
7:15 A. M. Accommodation 5:
15:20 P. M. Express. 9:
6:20 P. M. Mail and Express. 8:
6:20 P. M. Mail and Express. 8:
6:20 P. M. Mail and Express. 8:
6:20 P. M. Express. 9: 6:35 P. M. Bappins 915 A. at WARASHI, St. 1:30 IS A PAUL (2) 2:15 P. M. Loral, St. Louis bappins from 1 3:30 P. M. Fransfer St. Louis Ex. Transfer 3:2) P. M. 2:10a 6:3a Depart. SOUTHWARD.

NORTHWARD. A. M. P. M. C. ST. P. M. & O. A. M. P. M. Signa City Express 5:40c Oakland Accommod'n 10:00c ....

Depart. EASTWARD. Arrivo ....Vin Plat smouth... STOCK YARDS TRAINS
Will leave U. P. depot, Omahs, at 6:40-8:3310:45-10:55 a. m. 3:50-3:50-55 b. m.

10:45-10:55 a. m.; 2:49-3:50-5:25 p. m. Leave Stock Yards for Oracha at 7:55-10:25 a. m.; 12:01-1:23-4:40-5:07-6:29 p. m. Nora-A trains daily; U. daily except Sunday; C. daily except Saturday; D. daily except Monday

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